

# Clay's Bargain with Adams.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1826.  
"Dear Sir— I take up my pen to inform you of one of the most disgraceful transactions that ever covered with infamy the republican ranks. Would you believe that men professing democracy could be found base enough to lay the axe at the very root of the tree of liberty? Yet, strange as it is, it is not less true. To give you a full history of this transaction would far exceed the limits of a letter. I shall, therefore, as once proceed to give you a brief account of such a bargain as can only be equalled by the famous Burr conspiracy of 1801. For some time past the friends of Clay have hinted that they, like the Swiss, would fight for those who would pay best. Overtures were said to have been made by the friends of Adams to the friends of Clay, offering him the appointment of Secretary of State for his aid to elect Adams. And the friends of Clay gave this information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted that if the friends of Jackson would offer the same price, they would close with them. But none of the friends of Jackson would descend to such mean terms and sale. It was not believed by any of the friends of Jackson that this contract would be ratified by the members from the states who have voted for Mr. Clay. I was of opinion, when I first heard of this transaction, that men professing any honorable principle could not, nor would not be transferred like the planter does his negroes, or the farmer his team and horses. No alarm was excited—we believed the republic was safe. The nation having delivered Jackson into the hands of Congress, backed by a large majority of their votes, there was, on my mind, no doubt that congress would respond to the will of the nation, by electing the individual they had declared to be their choice. Contrary to this expectation, it is now ascertained to a certainty that Henry Clay has transferred his interest to John Quincy Adams. As a consideration of this abandonment of duty to his constituents, it is said and believed, should this unholy coalition prevail, Clay is to be appointed Secretary of State. I have no fears on my mind—I am clearly of opinion we shall defeat every combination. The force of public opinion must prevail, or there is an end to Liberty."

## Mr. Clay's Card.

It was impossible for Mr. Clay to remain silent under a public accusation like this. The notice which he chose to take of it was every way characteristic of the man. On Monday, Jan. 31, 1826, he sent the National Intelligencer, the following card:

"A CARD.—I have seen, without any other emotion than that of ineffable contempt, the abuse which has been poured upon me by a scurrilous paper, issued in this city, and by other kindred prints and persons in regard to the Presidential election. The editor of one of these prints, ushered forth in Philadelphia, called the Columbian Observer, for which I do not subscribe, and which I have not ordered, has had the impudence to transmit to me, his vile paper of the 25th instant. In that number is inserted a letter purporting to have been written from this city, on the 28th inst., by a member of the House of Representatives, belonging to the Pennsylvania delegation.

"I believe it to be a forgery; but if it be genuine, I pronounce the member who wrote it MAY BE—A BASE AND INFAMOUS CALUMNIATOR, A DASTARD AND A LIAR, and if he dare unveil himself and avow his name, I WILL HOLD HIM RESPONSIBLE, as I here admit myself to be to ALL THE LAWS WHICH GOVERN AND REGULATE THE CONDUCT OF MEN OF HONOR.

21st January, 1825. H. CLAY.

## Mr. Kremer's Card.

In response to Mr. Clay's card, the Hon. George Kremer, of the Pennsylvania delegation, avowed himself as the author of the letter to the Columbian Observer. His card was published in the National Intelligencer, on the 3d of February, as follows:

"AS YOURS CARDS.—George Kremer, of the House of Representatives, under his respects to the honorable 'H. Clay,' and informs him by a reference to the editor of the Columbian Observer, he may ascertain the name of the writer of a letter of the 25th ult., which, it seems has afforded so much concern to 'Clay.' In the mean time, George Kremer holds himself ready to prove to the satisfaction of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the statements which are contained in that letter, to the extent that they concern the course of 'H. Clay.' Being a Representative of the people, he will not fear to 'cry aloud and spare not,' when their rights and privileges are at stake."

## Mr. Clay's Appeal to the House.

Did Mr. Clay abide by his own card? Did he attempt to call Mr. Kremer to that account which he had said he would? Did he continue to think that his duelling pistols were the best means by which he could establish his innocence? No. A House of Representatives was then in session, of which Mr. Clay was speaker—a house which was prepared to make Mr. Adams President—a House which did make Mr. Adams President on the ensuing 9th of February, by a vote of more than two to one, appointed Giles & Seaton, the editors of the National Intelligencer, and the friends of Mr. Clay, to be their printers. This was the tribunal to which Mr. Clay chose now to carry the affair. After the morning business was transacted, on the 3d of February, Mr. Clay rose from his place in the Speaker's chair, and called the attention of the House to the note of Mr. Kremer, in the morning's Intelligencer, and after some grave observations about the serious character of the charges which had been made against him, he demanded with the earnest air of offended innocence that the House should appoint a committee to investigate the truth of those charges. That is, he asked the House to whitewash him, through the report of a partisan committee.

## Clay's friends made an investigation.

A committee was moved for, to which should be referred Mr. Clay's appeal, and Mr. Kremer's letter.

A minority of the House resisted the appointment of such a committee, on

the ground that the House would thereby erect itself into a tribunal unknown to the constitution, and dangerous to the freedom of the press; that the affair between Mr. Kremer and Mr. Clay was purely a personal matter; that Mr. Clay himself had contemplated it as a personal matter, and had declared in his card that he would hold the writer of the letter, "whoever he might be," responsible, not to the House over which he presided, but to the laws of Honor; that there had been no breach of the privileges of the House, or, if there had been, as was said by Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, it was not by Mr. Kremer's letter, but by the card of Mr. Clay, which was a public challenge, by the Speaker, to a member of the House.

When the minority saw that Mr. Clay's friends had determined to appoint a committee, in order, if possible, to prevent its proceeding from being mere mockery, they moved that the committee, should be instructed to inquire into the truth of each specific charge in Kremer's letter, and should be authorized to send for persons and papers. The friends of Clay showed that they were opposed to a thorough investigation, by refusing to adopt this proposition. They simply referred the matter to a partisan committee, without authority and without instructions, and at full liberty to pursue such course as should seem to them most likely to promote the interests of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Kremer, of course, refused to appear before this one-sided committee. The committee so reported, and the House let the matter drop.

## The Contamination.

The election came on, on the 9th of February, twelve days after Mr. Kremer's letter was published in the Columbian Observer; and, precisely as that letter had predicted, Mr. Clay and his friends gave their votes to Mr. Adams. To use again the eloquent language of another, he broke the triple cord of honor, principle, and duty.—He abandoned his principles, deceived Ohio, betrayed Kentucky, and sold the West to her ancient enemy. He voted for one whom he denounced as one of the basest of his race, a dangerous politician, and a vindictive man. He voted for one of the cabinet, whom it was avowed to be the first object of his friends to defeat. He voted for one whom he had taught Kentucky to hate, and against one whom she had called on him, almost by acclamation, to support.

In the election by the House, Mr. Adams, in addition to the votes of the seven States which had originally supported him, received the votes of Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Louisiana. The votes of the last five of these States were in the hands of Mr. Clay, because they were represented in the House by his personal friends; Illinois had but one Representative; Missouri but one; and of the Louisiana delegation, but two out of the three were friendly to Clay. Thus is happened that FOUR MEN, following the dictates of Henry Clay, disposed of the votes of THREE STATES, which, in the election by the House, balanced the votes of the great States of Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, each of which voted against Mr. Adams. Truly did Mr. Kremer announce "that men professing democracy, could be found base enough to lay the axe at the very root of the tree of liberty!"

As soon as Mr. Adams was inaugurated, he appointed Clay his Secretary of State, and thus was completed every requisition of the foul bargain with which he stood charged.

## Proceeding of the Senate on Clay's nomination.

The appointment of Mr. Clay was not confirmed by the Senate without a strenuous opposition on the part of those Senators who best understood the means by which that appointment had been obtained. The following is an extract from a speech made upon that occasion by Gov. Branch of North Carolina.—See Niles' Register, vol. 33, p. 22.

"Has it come to this, that nothing but proof positive of corruption will justify the Senate in arresting an appointment? If so, we are more degenerate than I had imagined. What are the facts of this case, as generally admitted to be true, to which we are not at liberty to turn a deaf ear? We see two political opponents, neither having confidence in the other, at a critical moment, when the loves and hates are to be divided, the one, in opposition to the well ascertained wishes of the people of his state, fly into each other's arms and cordially embrace, without aught appearing to the world of reconciliation and adjustment of former differences. By which means and by which alone the one is enabled to grasp the Presidential chair, in violation of the sovereignty of the people, with a salary of \$25,000 per year, and the Senate of the United States is called upon to aid this President, thus made, to confer on the other State department, with a salary of \$8000, and thereby making him heir apparent to the Presidency."

The vote upon the confirmation stood 27 for it, to 14 against it. This was an opposition, at that time, entirely unprecedented in the case of a cabinet appointment. Many democrats voted for the confirmation, because they were desirous to avoid the least appearance of factional opposition to the new administration; but among those who felt constrained to vote against it, were the venerable Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina; Col. Hayne, of South

Carolina; Gen. Jackson, of Tennessee; Gov. Tazewell, of Virginia, and Gov. Branch, of North Carolina.

## Clay's earliest excuse.

The excuse which Clay first laid before the public; for his bold and shameless coalition with Adams, appeared in the form of a letter to one of his friends in Virginia. This letter was written twelve days before the election, but was not published until after the election.—By a singular coincidence, it is dated on the very day on which the publication of Mr. Kremer's letter first published the coalition to the world. It has every appearance of having been written, just after the bargain was concluded, and while Clay was yet agitated by those fears likely to beset a man about to enter upon a dark career of treachery and shame. We give the letter entire, as found in the 27th volume of Niles' Register, at the 386th page:

WASHINGTON, 28th Jan., 1825.  
"My dear Sir—My position, in regard to the Presidential contest is highly critical, and such as to leave me no path on which I can move without censure. I have pursued, in regard to it, the rule which I always cherish, in the discharge of my duty. I have interrogated my conscience as to what I ought to do, and that faithful guide tells me that I ought to vote for Mr. Adams. I shall fulfil his injunctions. Mr. Crawford's state of health, and the circumstances under which he presents himself to the house, appear to me to be conclusive against him. As a friend of liberty and the permanence of our free institutions, I cannot consent at this early stage of their existence by contributing to the election of a military chieftain, to give the strongest guaranty that this republic will march in the fatal road which has conducted every other republic to ruin.—I owe to our friendship this frank exposition of my intentions. I am, and shall continue to be assailed by all the abuse which partisan zeal, malignity and rivalry can invent. I shall view, without emotion, these effusions of malice, and remain unshaken in my purpose. What is a public man worth, if he will not expose himself, on fit occasions, for the good of his country?"

As to the result of the election, I cannot speak with absolute certainty; but there is every reason to believe that we shall avoid the dangerous precedent to which I allude.

Be pleased to give my respects to Mr. —, and believe me always your cordial friend.

H. CLAY.

The honorable F. Brooke.  
Yes, it is here shown that Clay already felt the premonitory admonitions of conscious guilt. He anticipates the indignation of an insulted people, and he calls the assaults which he so naturally expected, the "effusions of malice."—He adds, that he "shall view" these effusions "without emotion;" yet as we have, only three days after writing this letter, on the 31st of the month, he sent a card to the National Intelligencer, laden with the emotions of a bully and a duellist!

## Clay's horror of a Military Chieftain.

The sole reason which he assigns to Judge Brooke, for his contemplated vote is, that Jackson was a "military chieftain in this early state of its existence." What miserable hypocrisy, and oh! wretched folly was this? Had Mr. Clay, in this moment of madness, forgotten the immortal name of Washington? Did he imagine that the American people had ceased to remember that it was a brave and successful "military chieftain" who had been their first President? Did he vainly hope that he could make any free born citizen believe that it was a stain upon a man's character, and a disqualification for office, that he had perilled his life in defence of his country, and had led his countrymen to victory and to glory?

Clay's allusion to his conscience.

Mr. Clay pretends to the Judge Brooke that he had "interrogated his conscience" as to what he "ought to do," and that, that told him he "ought to vote for Mr. Adams." Did it all tell him, that he ought to set the will of the people at defiance, abandon his republican associations, strike hands with his bitter enemy, and betray the west to an apostate eastern federalist, who had offered to barter his dearest interest to the British? This tale about his conscience was monstrous for belief, even at that day; and certainly, it will do at this day, to talk about the conscience of that man who penned the challenge that brought the lamented Cilley to an untimely grave.

## Clay's pretended patriotism.

Affecting a spirit of self sacrifice, of which he has never yet given a single example, Mr. Clay asks, "what is a public man worth, if he will not expose himself on fit occasions, for the good of his country?" When we ask, has Mr. Clay ever exposed himself for the good of his country? Had he, like Andrew Jackson, bared his breast to the deadly battle field? Had he ventured his fortune? Had he submitted to the least degree of privation and hardship? No, his life had been whiled away, amid the luxuries of office. He had ever reclined upon the silken couch of political power, and the very act which he was then endeavoring to excuse, was but a selfish attempt to trim his sails, so as to catch the breeze which might waft him onward to the goal of his ambition.

## Clay's Address to his constituents.

The awakening wrath of an offended people, beginning to press heavily upon him, Clay saw fit, on this 28th March, 1825, to issue, in his own defence, an "Address to his constituents." The address occupies 16 printed columns of Niles' Register. In all the wordy length of this elaborate document, strange as it may appear, he gives but two reasons for his vote against Jackson: 1st, that

Jackson, as a mere military chieftain, was not so competent to discharge the various, intricate and complex duties of the office of Chief Magistrate, as his competitor; and 2d, that, by voting for Adams, he would conform to the wishes of the Ohio delegation. The first reason given in the letter to Brooke: the last, though it was all he had been able to add to his defence, in the space of two months, is too palpably false to have the weight of a feather in Mr. C.'s favor, for, as we have before shown, Mr. Clay's friends in Ohio, in the address of their State Convention, in July, 1824, had solemnly declared that the election of Mr. Adams was the "event which it was the first object of the friends of Mr. Clay PREVENT."

Any man who knows John Stone, John C. Wright, Joseph Vance and Mordecai Bartley, the men who were then the leaders of "the Ohio delegation," knows that Clay never conformed to their wishes, but that they conformed to the wishes of Clay. If the whigs of this day can believe that Henry Clay followed the lead of John Sloane, upon the most important question he was ever called upon to decide, and that, in violation of the instructions, almost unanimously given him by the Legislature of Kentucky, it is plain that they must believe Sloane the greater man of the two, and we would humbly advise them, in that case, to drop Clay and take up Sloane as the candidate under whom they will meet defeat in the ensuing election.

## The object of the coalition.

Even if there was not one particle of positive testimony upon the subject, it would still remain as clear as the noon-day sun, that Mr. Clay made Adams President for the sake of obtaining the office of Secretary of State, and securing the succession to the Presidency. The case proves itself. "Am I asked for the proof?" said Mr. McDuffie, in the House of Representatives. "I answer, that if circumstantial evidence be not rejected as inadmissible, it is full and satisfactory. Hear it! He gives the vote of his State in opposition to his own principles—against the will of that State—and thereby makes the President;—and then has the frontless, shameless audacity, to set public opinion at defiance, by instantly and openly receiving, as the highest reward of his treachery to the people, and to his own principles, the highest office that President could confer upon him! Can any thing be more plain? It is the common case, of a sale in the market overt; and none but a man of most consummate boldness and effrontery could hold up his head in society after such a transaction."

There is abundant evidence, however, of the most positive character, to show why the vote of Kentucky was given to Adams.

Gen. Metcalf, one of the members from Kentucky, when he returned to his constituency, after the election, stated as an excuse for voting for Adams, "We could not possibly get Clay into the cabinet without voting for and electing Adams."

Francis Johnson, another Kentucky member, said, after his return from Washington, "that he voted for Adams to get Clay made Secretary of State."

David Trimble, another Kentucky member, apologized for his vote by saying, "We ascertained that Adams would make Clay Secretary of State, and Jackson would not."

"David White, another of the delegation, declared "I voted for Adams to promote Clay's future prospects for the Presidency."

John J. Crittenden, the same who is now in the Senate of the United States, was then, as now, probably the most intimate of Clay's friends. The following is an extract from a letter, from Crittenden to David White at Washington, dated

"FRANKFORT, Jan. 19, 1825."

Extract. "Under all present circumstances, my first wish in regard to this subject (and it is one dictated both by personal partialities and considerations of the public good), would be that JACKSON should be President, and Clay his Secretary of State; and I really do believe that the common good is more concerned in Clay's being Secretary of State, than it is in the question whether Jackson or Adams should be President."

We append another extract from this same letter, to show the political morals of that time, as well as the slavish devotion to the interests of Mr. Clay, which was then inculcated upon the Kentucky members.

"I voted for him, [Calhoun,] it is true, as Vice President, but I did it because I thought he was the ablest man. If I had thought Clay's interest would have been advanced a hair's breadth by voting against Calhoun, it would have been done."

This letter was published in the Kentucky papers in 1828, and its authenticity has never been denied. When it was written, Crittenden had not yet earned that Jackson had refused to bargain for the Presidency, and he therefore expressed his honest preferences for Jackson as President.

## The line of "Safe Precedents."

But Mr. Clay has indiscreetly given us evidence upon this subject, from his own pen.

In his letter to Judge Brooke, he says "there is every reason to believe that we shall avoid the dangerous precedent to which I allude." That "precedent" was the election of Andrew Jackson.

In his address to his constituents, of March 28th, 1825, he says: "In his

[SEE SECOND PAGE.]

## Wright's Vegetable Indian Pills.

It is during the continuance of Storms and Floods, the channels of our mighty rivers become so obstructed as to afford an insufficient outlet for the superabundant waters, we can expect nothing less than that the surrounding country will be

OVERWHELMED WITH THE FLOOD. In a like manner with the human body—if the Skin, Kidneys, and Bowels, (the natural outlets for BUSINESS AND COMBUSTIBLE HUMORS) become so obstructed as to fail in affording a full discharge of these impurities which are in all cases

THE CAUSE OF SICKNESS: we surely can expect no other results than that the whole frame will sooner or later be OVERWHELMED WITH DISEASE.

As in the first place, if we would prevent an inundation we must remove all obstructions, to the free discharge of the superabundant waters. So, in the second place, if we would prevent and cure disease, we must open and keep open, all the Natural Drains of the body.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, Of the North American College of Health, will be found one of the best if not the very BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD for carrying out this beautiful and simple theory; because they completely cleanse the Stomach and Bowels from all Bilious Humors and other impurities, and at the same time promote a healthy discharge from the Lungs, Skin, and Kidneys; consequently, as all the Natural Drains are opened.

Caution.—As the great popularity and consequent great demand for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills has raised up a host of counterfeiters, country agents and storekeepers will be on their guard against the many impostors who are travelling about the country selling to the unsuspecting a spurious article for the genuine. It should be remembered that all authorized agents are provided a Certificate of Agency, signed by WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice President of the N. A. College of Health. Consequently, those who offer Indian Vegetable Pills, and cannot show a Certificate, as above described, will be known as impostors.

The following highly respectable Storekeepers have been appointed Agents for the sale of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, and of whom it is confidently believed the genuine medicine can with certainty be obtained: BRADFORD COUNTY, PA. D. & E. D. Montany, Towanda. D. Brink, P. M., Hornbrook. S. W. & D. F. Pomeroy, Troy. Lyman Durfee, Smithfield. Wm. Gibson, Uster. Ulysses Moody, Asylum. John Horton Jr., Terrytown. Coryell & Gee, Burlington corners. Benjamin Coulbough, Canton. L. S. Ellsworth & Co., Athens. Allen & Storms, Sheshequin. Guy Tracy, Milan. A. R. Soper, Columbia Flatts.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of the medicine wholesale and retail, 228 Greenwich street, New York, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, and 169 Race street, Philadelphia. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—The public are respectfully informed, that medicine purporting to be Indian Pills, made by one V. O. Falck, are not the genuine Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

The only security against imposition is to purchase from the regular advertised agents, and in all cases be particular to ask for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. [1016m.]

## SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING.

ELKANAH SMITH & SON, HAVE commenced the manufacture of Saddles, Brides, Harness, &c., &c., in the borough of Towanda, in the building formerly occupied by S. Hathaway, two doors west of I. H. Stephens' tavern, where they will keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, Elastic Web, Common and Quilted SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Carriage Trimming and Military Work done to order. Mattresses, Pew and Chair Cushions made on short notice and reasonable terms. The subscribers hope by doing their work well, and by a strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ELKANAH SMITH & SON. Towanda, May 14, 1844.

## A CALL FROM THE YANKEE SHOP.

Upon all whom it may interest. THE subscriber is very much in want of money and does not feel disposed to have his own property sacrificed to accommodate those who are indebted to him, that have reasonable time to pay, consequently if they will call and settle their acts, however small they may be, they will oblige him very much, and save cost without respect to persons. D. C. HALL. Towanda, March 4th, 1844.

## IN THE matter of application of

Stephen Krum and others to a Court of Common Pleas of Bradford Co., Pa. Notice is hereby given that Stephen Krum, Oliver Calkins, Gardner Seaman, Rowell Dunbar and others on the 9th of May 1844, presented to the said court an instrument in writing, and the objects, articles and condition therein set forth and contained appearing to them lawful and not injurious to the community, direction the said writing to be filed, and that notice be given in one newspaper printed in said county of Bradford, for at least three weeks before the next court of Common Pleas of said county, setting forth, that an application has been made to said court to grant such an incorporation according to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

A. CHUBBUCK, Prothonotary. Prothonotary's Office, Towanda, June 10, 1844.

## BAIRD & SHERWOOD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

W. BAIRD & J. SHERWOOD have opened an office in Troy, Bradford Co. Pa. in the line of their profession as copartners. J. SHERWOOD will attend punctually at said office in Troy, and E. W. BAIRD may be consulted at any time in relation to the business of the firm, at his office in Towanda.

## BOOT & SHOE MAKING

On my own hooks again!



STEPHEN HATHAWAY informs the public generally that he is still prepared to manufacture, of the best material, and in most substantial and elegant manner, all descriptions of Boots and Shoes. Morocco, Calf and Coarse Boots and Shoes Ladies' shoes and gaiters; youth's do. All work made by me will be warranted well made. Call and try. Country Produce taken in payment for work. Towanda, February 27th, 1844.

## Chairs and Bedsteads.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture and keep on hand the old stand, all kinds of Chairs and Wood Bedsteads of various kinds, and Bedsteads of every description which we will sell at cash or Country Produce. TURNING done to order. TOMKINS & MAINSON. Towanda, November 10th, 1843.

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT

## BOOT & SHOE MAKING

WILCOX & SAGE have removed themselves in the Boot and Shoe business, in the borough of Towanda, door west of the Clarendon House, and a share of public patronage. They intend a careful selection of stock, and by strict attention to the interests of their customers, to manufacture and durable work as can be made in this portion of the country. They keep constantly on hand, and will manufacture to order, Morocco, calf and cow boots and shoes; Ladies' Gaiters, also slippers; children's do.; gent's gaiters and slippers, &c. JOHN W. WILCOX & SAGE. Towanda, May 6, 1844.

## SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his old friends and the public generally that he is now carrying on the above business in all its various branches, in the corner of the building occupied by P. Thomas & Co. shop, on Main street, nearly opposite to the store, where he will be happy to attend to all old and new customers. SADDLES, BRIDLES, CARPET VALISES, TRUNKS, MARTINGALS, COLLARS, HARNESS, WHIPS & C. & C. of the latest fashion and best materials made to order on moderate terms for ready money. Most kinds of country produce will be in exchange for work. JERE CULLEN. April 17, 1844.

## A Special Proclamation

E. O. HALSTED, as in duty bound, returns his sincere thanks to those who have favored him with their patronage in time past, and assure all who may feel interest in the information, that he will continue at the old stand, ready to dispense to all in all manners, kinds and conditions of Cigars, Pipes, Cigars, &c., &c., at usual liberal prices, and most reasonable terms, to wit: For cash only. To the Thrifty, he would say, his WATER is unrivalled. Small water various other beverages are constantly on hand. To the Hungry, he it proclaimed, that he has established a MARKET in the basement establishment, where FRESH MEATS, various kinds, will be kept constantly on hand. Towanda, May 6, 1844.

## Executor's Notice

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of GEORGE BOWEN, late of Towanda, deceased, are hereby notified to make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated settlement without delay. NOAH C. BOWEN, Executor. H. B. BOWEN. Warren, April 26, 1844.

## NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the estate of BURRIS, late of Towanda, deceased, are notified to pay the same to the subscriber, having charges, will also present their settlement, duly authenticated. LUCY BURNS, Administratrix. Towanda, May 28, 1844.

## The Bradford Reporter

BY E. S. GOODRICH AND CO. TERMS: Two dollars and fifty cents per annum in advance. Fifty cents deducted within the year; and for each article published, one dollar will be deducted. Subscribers at liberty to discontinue at any time by paying arrearages. Advertisements, not exceeding a square for fifty cents; every subsequent insertion twenty-five cents. A liberal discount to regular advertisers. Twelve lines or less make a square. Job Printing, of every description, executed expeditiously, on new and improved type. (C) Letters on business pertaining to this office, must come free of postage, to the office.

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